



GW HATCHET

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Since 1904

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Washington, D.C.

Thursday, October 1, 1987

Prereg. lines may be tamed

by Kevin Tucker
Asst. News Editor

Preregistration for the spring semester has been rescheduled in an attempt to alleviate the lines which occurred during the process last year, GW Registrar J. Matthew Gaglione said.

Specific details on the changes were discussed during a meeting Tuesday involving Gaglione, Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs Anthony Coates, representatives from each school and GW Student Association Executive Vice President Chris Crowley.

Foremost among the matters discussed at the meeting was the date for preregistration, which was moved up to the week of Nov. 16. Last year's spring preregistration was held during the first week of December and conflicted with many students' preparation for exams.

"Last year was kind of crazy," Gaglione said. "It wasn't a good week to hold [preregistration]. We didn't get the participation we would have liked."

The decision also was made to break up the preregistration process and spread it over a period of seven days.

"Hopefully, we can get the departmental approval, deans' approval and registration done all in one week," Gaglione said.

The first day will be devoted to graduate students, seniors and graduate students from the School of Government and Business Administration whose last names begin with the letters A-K.

All graduate students also will be able to preregister on the second day (Nov. 17), along with juniors and SGBA graduates whose last names begin with the letters L-Z.

All of these students will be able to get departmental approval at the departments and will not have (See PREREG., p.13)

ADULTHOOD ON TAP



Photo by Vince Feldman

Happy anniversary, grandfather clause

by Kevin McKeever
News Editor

One year ago today, it became tougher to legally enter adulthood, said Sarah, a GW freshman.

Sarah and the majority of college freshmen in the D.C. area this year consider themselves victims of time and bureaucracy because of what happened Oct. 1, 1986.

On that date, the drinking age for beer and wine officially changed from 18 to 21.

Although a clause added to the bill "grandfathered" those people under 21 but born prior to Sept. 30, 1968, some sophomores and most of this year's freshmen instantly were marked "not legal" to drink until 1989.

To date, figures to show whether this change in D.C. law has affected the rate of

alcohol-related deaths among youths are unavailable. Almost anybody involved with local businesses, however, will admit the law has affected them.

...

"You can't imagine what it did to the social atmosphere of this campus," Kathy Hinckley, sophomore and legal drinker, American University.

At AU, the consumption of alcohol is prohibited campuswide except at The Tavern—the student pub—and in the private rooms of legal-aged students.

"Compliance with the alcohol policy has been very, very good," said Stacy Morgan-Foster, administrative officer of the AU Conduct Council. "People understand what we want, and it's a pretty (See ALCOHOL, p.14)

Ex-med. prof sues GW for \$500,000

Controversy rages over 'collegiality'

by Steve Farber
Hatchet Staff Writer

After being fired due to "an inability to work well with her colleagues," a former GW Medical School microbiology professor has filed a \$500,000 lawsuit against the University.

Mary Ann K. Markwell's appointment as an associate professor at the GW Medical School was terminated in February 1986, effective June 30 of this year. She was locked out of her Ross Hall office Aug. 31 by University security.

Markwell claims she has been treated unfairly by GW Microbiology Chairman Lewis Affronti.

The injustices she has addressed include being fired without proper cause or due process, inability to transfer to another institution, and problems within the Faculty Senate Grievance Committee.

Affronti's official explanation for Markwell's firing is a problem with "collegiality," which he defined as the working relationship between colleagues. The firing took place after Markwell attended a medical conference without Affronti's permission.

On Friday, Jan. 31, 1986, Markwell received an invitation to attend the conference at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Md. The NIH sponsored much of Markwell's research at GW.

Affronti, Markwell's direct supervisor, was out of town when Markwell requested permission to attend the conference. Acting chairman Melvin Reich granted the necessary permission to Markwell that Friday.

In a Feb. 11, 1986 memorandum to Affronti from Reich, Reich excused Markwell's absence. "I felt that her attendance at the meeting would be appropriate and productive and thus gave her permission," the memo states.

Markwell attended the NIH conference on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 3-4, missing a laboratory session for first-year medical students that Markwell co-taught with 14 other instructors.

On Thursday, Affronti reprimanded her for attendance without his approval prior to the conference. This reprimand took place despite Reich's written consent.

On Friday, Feb. 7, Affronti held an emergency faculty meeting without Markwell during which a six-member panel decided not to renew Markwell's contract

past July 1987.

Affronti told The GW Hatchet Monday that Markwell's termination "was a unanimous decision of the entire faculty." He cited "collegiality" as the reason for her termination.

"Collegiality is very important in a small department," Affronti said. "We experienced a lack of collegiality."

Affronti also cited "disruptive influences" as grounds for Markwell's dismissal but would not elaborate on the matter. He refused further comment on the situation.

Markwell came to GW in February 1985 after conducting research at UCLA for nine years. Markwell's research concerned the link between viruses and cell disorders such as multiple sclerosis.

The NIH grants paid for a portion of her salary at GW. In addition, Markwell brought to GW more than \$100,000 worth of research equipment donated by UCLA.

Once Markwell was notified that her contract would not be renewed, she searched for a position elsewhere but Affronti hampered her efforts, she said.

In a written affidavit, Markwell (See SUIT, p.8)

NEW YORK POST
JOY PAUL GUILFORD
NEW CHUG SWEEPSTREETS
CANNIBAL MANIAC HUNTED BY COPS
HUMAN BBQ BASH IN BRONX

Nurse claims she was pricked with AIDS needle at GW Hospital

A nurse temporarily assigned to GW Hospital has claimed she may have been infected with the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) virus after she was accidentally stuck in her left finger by a needle used to treat a patient reported to be HIV positive.

HIV (human-immuno deficiency virus) has been linked to AIDS.

Tawan Robert, a temporary nurse for PRN Nursing assigned to work last Friday from 3:30 p.m. to 12 a.m., reported the incident to the nursing supervisor, GW Hospital officials said in a statement.

"The nursing supervisor, according to Hospital policy, made sure the wound was cleansed and bandaged and that an incident report was completed," the Hospital statement read.

"The nursing supervisor then attempted to make arrangements with Ms. Robert for treatment in the emergency room at a specified time during her shift, so that she would avoid a long wait.

"Ms. Robert, who was understandably upset, left the hospital at that time," according to the statement.

Robert could not be reached for comment.

-Rich Katz

Putting a finger on crooks, '80s style

by Amy Ryan
Hatchet Staff Writer

Police stations around the country are adding to their crime force, but the new staff does not sleep, take lunch breaks or even wear a badge.

The new "personnel" is a computer system, designed especially for the tracing of fingerprints, which has been implemented in approximately 75 jurisdictions across 18 states, according to a Sept. 21 *Insight* magazine article.

"It's an interesting idea and will take a lot of labor off the fingerprint specialists," said Walter Rowe, associate professor of forensic science at GW.

Matching known fingerprints to those on file was laborious, time consuming and almost always unsuccessful before the system was automated, Rowe said. Even today, he said, most files are not computerized and still rely on manual matching of print cards which may number in the millions.

Within the last 10 years, however, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has developed computer hardware that can read a 10-finger file card, match it with similar cards and



conduct a search for comparisons in seconds. The new system, Rowe said, is based on computer imaging.

In computer imaging, a print is taken, read into the computer using a digitized signal and then compared with records already existing in the computer's file, he explained. The final analysis, however, is still done by professional fingerprint examiners.

The main problem with the analysis, Rowe said, is finding usable prints at the scene of the crime. "The primary use of fingerprints is not for crimes but for background investigations, since no prints are found in over 90 percent of all crimes committed," he said.

The system, Rowe said, is useful only if the investigator already has a suspect in mind for his investigation.

In addition, the type of "cold search" conducted by the computer will only match prints already on file in the same jurisdiction that a prior

arrest was made. He said this is because most of the automated systems are not compatible with each other or with the FBI's system.

Expense is another problem. A system can cost approximately \$100,000, a price which is not expected to drop in the near future. "Maybe catching just one murderer can justify the cost," Rowe said. He also said he thinks returns on the investment may just be slow to catch on.

For these reasons, Rowe said he believes the system's impact on criminal investigations will be minimal. "To some extent, it's like using a drop forge to crack a walnut," he said, adding that money should go toward developing new techniques for finding prints, not just identifying them.

James Starrs, GW law professor and Rowe's colleague, thinks the process will eventually be adopted in most areas because of its accuracy and efficiency.

University becomes home to a unique fraternity

by Denise Meringolo
Hatchet Staff Writer

The first all-black Greek fraternity in the United States, Alpha Phi Alpha, has registered its local chapter with the Student Activities Office, making it an official GW student organization.

Alpha Phi Alpha was founded by black scholars at Cornell University in 1906, said David Masembwa, chapter vice president. The fraternity was open solely to blacks until 1945 when restrictions on its membership were lifted, allowing it to become integrated.

The local chapter, Nu Beta, originated at American University in 1977. Although its headquarters are still at American, the chapter now has become a city-wide organization with members from Georgetown, GW and American universities.

Alpha Phi Alpha hopes to move its headquarters to GW, chapter president John Singleton said. "We hope to center the chapter more. GW is more of a focal point [for the city] and has more accessible facilities," he said, adding that the move is still in the planning stages.

Foremost among the goals of the brotherhood are active community service and improved academic performance, Masembwa said, adding that he hoped the fraternity would soon be active in service projects.

Singleton, a Georgetown University student, said, "It [the

fraternity] has a long history of good deeds toward everybody, not only black people but toward the whole community."

Improved academic performance has been a goal of Alpha Phi Alpha since its founding, Singleton said. The founders at Cornell, he added, "felt they weren't getting enough attention as far as academics were concerned. They wanted to unite and help each other."

Involvement in the fraternity has helped Singleton learn to manage his time more effectively, he added. Other members agreed the support of the other brothers had helped them improve academically.

Masembwa said his interaction with alumni and with current brothers of Alpha Phi Alpha has provided him with positive black role models who are "very encouraging and uplifting."

All members cited the interesting history of the fraternity as being a prime factor in motivating them to join. According to Masembwa, past members have included Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., Duke Ellington and former Vice President Hubert Humphrey.

None of the Alpha Phi Alpha brothers said they were compelled to join as a result of discrimination by existing fraternities.

"I felt that in being united with people of my same race and sex, I could uplift myself as far as academics and brotherhood are concerned," Singleton said.

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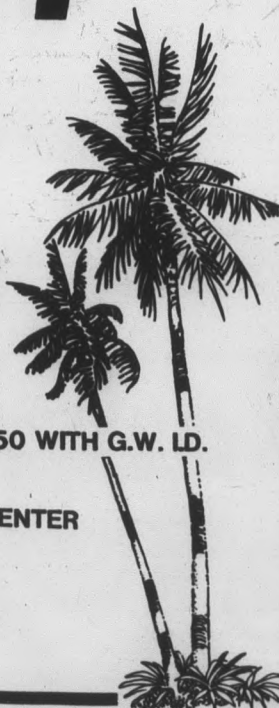
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Another D.C. memorial

New Navy monument to adorn Pennsylvania Ave.

by Denise Meringolo
Hatchet Staff Writer

It is hard to imagine how the District would look without its distinctive monuments and memorials adorning almost every street corner.

The capital would not only lose a bit of its history but also a quality that makes it so different from any other American city.

Despite the plethora of statues, people are constantly lobbying to have memorials dedicated to certain groups.

In fact, there are dozens of proposed monuments waiting for Congressional approval. These would-be memorials range in scope from immense structures like the Washington Monument to smaller-scale statues such as the Albert Einstein Memorial.

Most of the proposed monuments will never reach the ground-breaking stages, however. Even if they are approved by Congress, it is not unusual for proposals to be misplaced while attaining confirmation from the large number of other government departments involved.

Occasionally, however, one such proposal makes it through all of the bureaucratic red tape. In this case, it is the granite and marble U.S. Navy Memorial.

Stevie Graves of the U.S. Navy Memorial Foundation said the main part of the memorial is like an amphitheater containing a

statue. "The floor of the amphitheater is a map of the world," Graves said.

Constructed from two kinds of granite, the map will be the largest of its kind in the world. "It's also the heaviest," Graves joked.

The amphitheater will host free nightly concerts, she said, noting that it will also act as a home to all military bands.

"It's a nice thing for tourists," Graves said, "because they're always looking for something to do that's free."

Standing in the map's Pacific Ocean will be a statue, entitled "The Lone Sailor," of an American dressed in a navy uniform. The figure will be gazing across the expanse of ocean that separates him from the United States, Graves said.

Other statues will be placed in the amphitheater at later dates, Graves added. One of these, sponsored by the Fleet Reserve Association, will be entitled, "The Homecoming." It is a depiction of a young sailor embracing his wife and child after returning from duty at sea.

Other proposed constructions include outdoor cafes, residential and office buildings, and the U.S. Navy Memorial Visitors Center, which will be placed behind the amphitheater.

The Visitors Center will contain the Navy Memorial Log, which will resemble the Vietnam Memorial. Graves also is coordinator

for the memorial.

The log will be a huge computer screen listing the names of current and past Navy servicemen along with their highest achieved rank and personal data.

Each name would appear approximately three times a day on the screen, Graves said.

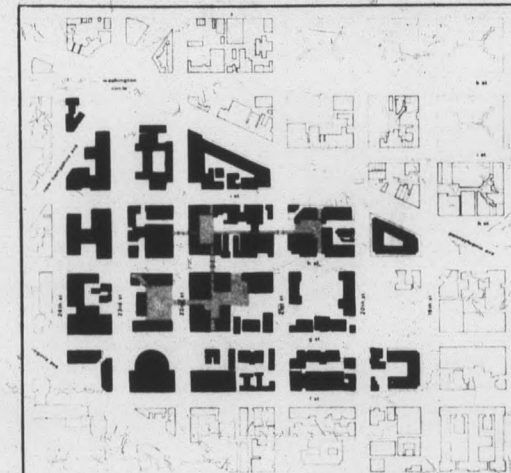
Smaller screens will be available for individuals to call up the name of servicemen, providing what Graves called a "sense of greater intimacy," especially for families and friends of deceased veterans.

The names appearing on the log have been sponsored by individual servicemen, their families or their friends, Graves said. At present, there are approximately 70,000 names on the list, she said.

Sponsorship of the log has provided approximately 45 percent of the project's funding, Graves said, while the rest has been privately funded. No public funds were used for the monument's creation, she said.

The federal government donated land for the monument because the structure is considered a part of the Pennsylvania Avenue Redevelopment Project.

The memorial is scheduled for dedication Oct. 13, Graves said. The ceremony will include speeches by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Carlisle A. H. Trost, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff William J. Crowe Jr.



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Editorials

Blowing off Pat

The 1988 presidential campaign, although months away from being officially inaugurated by the primaries and caucuses, is nonetheless alive and well. The political pundits already have begun articulating their analyses, and the press as well has begun the campaign hunt—and hunt it has.

And while we're not yet certain about the answers to a number of questions relevant to Campaign '88—for instance: what skeletons does Jesse have hiding in his closet? How will Dole eat barbecue ribs when he holds his first campaign swing through the South? Who will The GW Hatchet endorse? (we're sure the candidates are eagerly awaiting that decision)—we are 100 percent certain on one particular point, namely that Marion G. (Pat) Robertson should not be President of the United States of America (at least as long as America remains democratic).

Today, Pat formally announces his candidacy in Brooklyn, N.Y., for the Republican presidential nomination. We can only hope that his campaign is as enduring as Hart's and Biden's. There exist essentially two significant problems about Robertson that are the reasons behind our extremely negative view of his campaign.

The first and most obvious, what kind of name is Marion? Toll collectors and summer camp directors are named Marion, not presidents. Let us ask you this: if you were a Russian, would you be deterred by a man named Marion? We didn't think so.

But on to the bigger issue, Robertson's past. Whether it was Hart's sexual past, or Biden's scholastic past or Bork's Watergate past, it should be clear to any political observer that modern politics concerns itself with a public figure's past. Although the issue of how important someone's past is might be debatable in the above examples, when discussing Robertson, his religious past is undeniably a must-factor to consider.

Until today, Oct. 1, Marion was a Southern Baptist minister and a religious broadcaster who was chairman and CEO of the Christian Broadcasting Network. We have no problems with someone holding those positions in and of itself. But when that person resigns those offices, begins to run for president, and expects the people to think he has suddenly divorced himself from his day-to-day religious nature, we see a problem. Quite simply, American democracy survives in part due to the separation of church and state. Now, regardless of what Marion might want us to believe, he probably still confers with Christ quite regularly, and that's fine if you're a minister, but if you're president, we'd prefer consultations with Capitol Hill and the American people. And so, Marion, thanks, but no thanks.

Answering the cries

Come preregistration time, headlines like "Preregistration hassles," "Prereg camp out draws 400 frosh," "Neighborhood complaints bring MPD" and "Registrar on prereg: 'ridiculous,' 'inefficient'" more often than not cloud page one. Hopefully, we've seen the last of these justifiable headlines.

The Registrar's proposed preregistration process marks an overdue step in the right direction—away from the chaotic, abysmal process of years past. It seems as if there will be some semblance of organization, and the days of long lines and insufficient time for drop/adds may be alleviated.

Most of us shell out about \$40,000 apiece into GW coffers, so it's comforting to know that what is in many cases our life savings are being appreciated—in the form of convenience and efficiency that should have been part of the preregistration process in the first place. Our cries of frustration may actually have been heard.

Although it's a long way from proven, we hope the next headline will read, "Hello, efficiency ... Goodbye, hassles."

The

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Letters to the editor

Student search, too

I am writing in response to the article in The GW Hatchet on Sept. 28 regarding the progress made by the Presidential Search Committee and to the editorial appearing in that same issue.

As GW enters a new era in its existence, it is important that the new president provide the University community with strong leadership and with a strong commitment to carry the University forward in its progress toward the future.

As the editorial points out, it is important that the administration is becoming increasingly aware of the major problems facing it—an important first step in solving those problems. It is my hope that, in the future, this effort continues and more attention is paid to student concerns. These are the important factors in advancing the University into the ranks of the best institutions of higher education.

Furthermore, student representation must be an important element in the selection process, and I am pleased to see that we (the students) are being well represented by Adam Freedman, Student Association president, who currently serves on the Search Committee.

I urge all students to take note of future developments in this search process, for it is the students that will ultimately be affected by its outcome.

-Raffi Terzian

Tuition for tampons

I am a female graduate student at this university, who had a very frustrating experience which I feel could have been totally avoided. I found the task of buying a tampon or a sanitary napkin in the Marvin Center an utterly impossible task to perform. I went to the machines in the bathrooms on the ground, first, second, and third floors and finally resorted to purchasing an entire box of what I needed at the bookstore. I had to carry the entire box to class and on the subway home, just so I could set it down next to a box I already had. Not only this, but each machine took the money I gave it only too eagerly—and didn't return it. The price of tuition is high enough—especially for a graduate student—to provide the simple necessities throughout campus in working order.

I hope other women won't have this problem in the future as I hope I won't have to deal with this again.

-Monika Niemann

Locked door policy

Being a sophomore who lives on campus, I am required to be on a meal plan; that is fine. I live in Mitchell Hall, which is also fine. From the looks of things, I apparently have no qualms with school policies. But this notion is a fallacy. I find that since I live in Mitchell Hall, Thurston Hall is the closest contract dining hall to eat my meals in. What bothers me is their new security plan. I think having campus security check

student identifications is a step in the right direction. However, the locked door idea is ridiculous. For me, in order to get into Thurston to eat, I must stand in front of the door and wait. Wait until a student either leaves the building or unlocks the front door. I can try knocking, but this ploy is useless. Why should the desk security get up to open the door when they might lose their place in the article they are reading in the Style section of The Washington Post.

Anyway, when I do get into the building, I am required to show my student identification or my meal card. What then is the purpose of locking the front door? All students are required to show their ID once they enter. Furthermore, with 850 students or more residing in Thurston, how can security regulate who keyed open the door and who is just walking in. They can't. Therefore this locked door is not just a hassle, but worthless. Whether or not this policy is repealed doesn't phase me, except twice a day when I wish to eat. Perhaps the door could be open just during mealtime?

-Peter Weitz

Suppressed freedom

Behind the smokescreen of the recent Iran-contra hearings and the present Bork confirmation hearings, another constitutional competition of sorts between Congress and the president ended last Tuesday, Sept. 15. The Reagan administration finished first, the Congress a satisfying second, and the Constitution was disqualified because it tripped over the feet of the first two and fell on its face in the mud. I am referring to the announcement (maybe I should say edict) by the State Department that the Palestine Liberation Organization's information office is being ordered closed within 30 days.

Granted, the PLO is not the most popular group among those at this University and in the United States in general, but it still deserves its First Amendment right to exercise the freedom of speech, even under the most conservative interpretation of the amendment as freedom of political speech. In fact, it is precisely because views can be unpopular that the First Amendment was created.

State Department spokesman Charles E. Redman described the forced closing as "being taken to demonstrate the United States' concern over terrorism conducted and supported by organizations affiliated with the PLO." This logic is flawed in that it seems to suggest the PLO information office itself has been involved in terrorist activities. If such were the case, then the closing would indeed be justifiable as an act to insure public safety. However, no evidence has been obtained to suggest that the information office, staffed by Americans or legal resident aliens, has had anything to do with such activities.

If the reason given by the administration for closing the PLO office was applied equally,

then it would have to stifle the expression of such groups as the Ku Klux Klan, the American Nazi Party, and Noraid (definitely sympathetic to, and allegedly gunrunner for, the IRA). It knows it could not do this, as the precedent of protection for these groups when not conducting illegal activities is well established. What then makes the PLO office any different from a group such as Noraid simply because many more Americans support the cause of the IRA? The move to close the office, therefore, is clearly a case of prejudice by the administration and the Congress, which introduced legislation toward the same end this summer, under the auspices of Rep. Jack Kemp (R-NY) and Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan).

As with any unjust action taken against a group by the state, that state usually suffers repercussions in other areas where the group receives a more sympathetic ear. Redman goes on to say the U.S. understands the "legitimate rights" of Palestinians (if not in this land then in their own, if they had one) and stresses the importance of having "Palestinian representatives to participate in all stages of the peace process." Yet there is no way for the U.S. to play a constructive role as mediator in that process without taking into account the PLO and certainly without granting it the freedom to air its grievances. Condemning terrorism, restricting terror and convicting terrorists are all correct and admirable ends, but the belief that the justifications for the terror can end the terror simply by suppressing the expression of them is an ill-conceived and in this country, thank God, an illegal means.

-Peter Judd

Lord luvs D.C.

I'm a freshman, I'll admit it. That means I'm new to Thurston, new to GW and new to Washington, D.C. I've never lived in a great city before, and it did take some getting used to. But I've explored for five weeks, and my verdict is: D.C. is hip.

Yeah, there's a lot more to do here than there is back in my hometown. There's all the memorials, of course, but that's a little below our level now, isn't it? I mean, those are tourists out there, and we residents are honor bound to sneer condescendingly at that breed. But then there's the splendor of Georgetown at night, the snake-like columns of yuppies lining every street, the shops too expensive even for GW students to shop at. There's that cylinder of power, moving thousands of tiny specks silently through the bowels of the nation's capital, the Metro. There are countless theaters, restaurants and, even though we haven't seen the insides of any, bars. Yeah, tons to do.

And that's not all D.C. offers. For the music buff there are constant concerts, from R&B rock to Kennedy Center classical. GW students can usually afford concerts. But if you're low on funds there's always the old guys who sing on corners all the time. You (See LETTERS, p. 6)

Perspective

A journal of commentary and opinion

Perspective
takes a
'GW look' at the
Proposition 48
controversy

The SAT is biased

Support or opposition to the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Proposition 48 depends on two things. First, you have to ask yourself how important college athletics are to a school. Second, and more important, you have to ask yourself how much the athlete matters. How important is it that a disadvantaged young man or woman use an athletic scholarship as a vehicle toward obtaining a college education? How important is it that we give them the opportunity to leave a ghetto or a depressed rural community to get a degree? I would answer that the athletes cannot be given enough significance. To that end, I would say that the sports program is also

Joe Dodson

extremely important. In and of itself, it should not be maintained at the expense of the student. There is a lot of good in Proposition 48, but the restriction aimed at freshmen should be modified, if not thrown out entirely.

For the record, I support the requirement that college athletes take degree oriented courses. I am not in favor of allowing students to use college as a vehicle toward reaching the professional levels of athletics. That is not the purpose of either college or college athletics. If professional sports teams are looking for training and proving grounds, perhaps they could take baseball's minor leagues as an example. Using college leagues for this is unfair to both the athletes and the schools. I am not undermining the benefits that can be derived from a powerful sports program, but if they are nothing more than auditions, we might do better to throw them out entirely.

The least offensive of Proposition 48's problems is the requirement that a student maintain at least a C average in prescribed high school core curriculum classes to qualify for play on the college level. The obvious goal of this is to maintain some minimum academic standards when admitting freshmen. The initiative for this, however, cannot come from the outside. If schools want to keep a standard, they have to do it themselves.

When the proposal was made in
(See DODSON, p. 6)



Today's Perspective section is devoted to exploring the various aspects of the Proposition 48 issue. The section contains multiple analyses of the strengths and weaknesses of the controversial NCAA rule. Additionally, an alternative approach, in which the author calls for denying freshmen the opportunity to compete, appears on page 6. Below, in Richard Lin's column, is background information about the history and the requirements of Proposition 48. With college athletics assuming a prominent status in the world of higher education, today's section provides a needed "GW look" at one of the most pressing scholastic-athletic issues of the '80s.

The facts behind Proposition 48

National Collegiate Athletic Association bylaw 5-1-(J) has been in the news the last few years, but most people, especially athletes, know it better as Proposition 48.

Proposition 48 is a rule enforced by the NCAA which states that incoming freshmen student-athletes must have a minimum 2.0 grade point average on a scale of 4.0 and have scored at least 700 on the SATs or 15 on the ACTs. The higher the grade point average, the lower the required test score. Passed in 1984, Proposition 48 is in its third year of heated controversy.

If an athlete does not meet these minimum standards, the NCAA will revoke his freshman year

Richard W.C. Lin

of eligibility should that athlete decide to accept scholarship money.

Minority groups claim that test scores are biased against them. Although most of Proposition 48's casualties have been black, the NCAA claims that the test score is not discriminatory. Four hundred points are given to you if you can spell your name correctly on a Saturday morning. To get a 350 on the verbal half, one must get 24 out of 85 questions correct. To get the same score (350) on the math section, 11 correct answers out of 60 will do the trick.

Proposition 48 became reality because it was the only viable way the NCAA could prevent college athletes from pretending to be students. Before Proposition 48, once an athlete was admitted to a university, special favors were granted to him, as evidenced by the fiasco at the University of Georgia. "Student-athletes" were and still are big money-makers for many schools.

Last year, 206 of the 2,227 incoming collegiate football players were ineligible. This year, in a survey by the Associated Press of all 291 Division I schools, it was shown that incoming freshmen did more homework than the previous year.

Thirty-four percent of this year's incoming

freshman basketball and football players are ineligible. Last year, a total of 561 Division I basketball and football players did not play due to Proposition 48. Only 372 are affected by the rule this year.

This year in football, 33 percent more freshmen are eligible and 36 percent more of the basketball players are eligible as well.

The Washington Post, in a July 10, 1987 editorial stated "the NCAA's test-score standards are so low that they hardly present a barrier to even a minimally functioning student." The editorial goes on to say "as standards go, Proposition 48 simply isn't very tough, but it is clearly better than having no standards at all."

One person who is in the middle of the road is Howard University football coach Willie Jefferies, who favors a 2.0 in the high school core curriculum classes. They are "a prediction of how well an athlete will discipline himself to do the college work," Jefferies said.

However, Jefferies is opposed to the test score minimum. "I don't think it's as good an indicator [as the GPA] of whether a young man will be successful," he added.

Harry Edwards, an outspoken West Coast sociologist specializing in sports, says Proposition 48 fails minorities. "A 700 is not Phi Beta Kappa demands, academically. We are putting playbooks before textbooks ... It's really a detriment to the individual, it's a detriment to the institution involved. And I don't care what circumstances they come from," he said.

The SATs are a prediction of how well you will fare in college. It is an exam which forces you to think under pressure, similar to what a college student must do during an exam. In fact, Proposition 48 asks the question: If a student-athlete can't even get the minimum, which is about 200 points below the national average, what is he doing in college?

Richard W.C. Lin is a junior majoring in Journalism.

Yes to Prop 48

Answering the question "Why do you like Proposition 48?" is a little bit like trying to answer, in modern form, "When did you stop abusing your spouse?" If you say you support Proposition 48, then you are cast as someone who is not understanding of the situation existing for a large group of people in this country. If you say you do not like 48, then you are not in support of academic standards for prospective student-athletes and contribute to their being used by academic institutions. Perhaps it would help in this small dilemma to review some of the history in the NCAA that led to the approval of Proposition 48.

In the 1960s, the NCAA had in

Edward A. Caress

place what was known as the 1.8 rule. This was a formula that was purported to be predictive of the likelihood of success in college of seniors in high school. Among other pieces of data, the student's GPA and SAT scores were "inputted" and out came a number which, if it were 1.8 or greater, meant the prospective student-athlete would probably be successful in college.

In the 1970s, the 1.8 rule was dropped in favor of using just the GPA as the predictor since it was felt by some that minority groups were being treated unfairly by using the SAT score in the formula. If a high school senior had an overall C average, then he (she's were not part of the NCAA at that time) could receive athletically related student aid (e.g. an athletic scholarship), and could participate as a freshman in intercollegiate athletic competition. Since this rule used the overall GPA, it was soon found that some students had rather unusual courses in their high school curriculum and, interestingly, the students seemed to do rather well in these courses. This situation led to the adoption of Proposition 48 with its use of a C average in an academically oriented core curriculum and with a minimum SAT score.

I support Proposition 48 and was very pleased to cast this university's vote for it when it came before the NCAA convention. I strongly believe in the
(See CARESS, p. 6)

Perspective

A message to future student-athletes *Prop 48's dark side*

I cannot think of an issue at an NCAA convention that has created more emotion and controversy than the debate surrounding Proposition 48. For the record, GW voted in favor of this resolution. Interestingly, some esteemed, highly selective institutions voted against it.

There is little or no controversy about the intent of Proposition 48 or most of its criteria. For those who do not satisfy its requirements, freshman eligibility is denied. (Note: Proposition 48 has nothing to do with admission to an institution.) Thus, the determination of whether a student-athlete is eligible to compete is

Steve Bilsky

based upon his freshman year academic performance. Maybe more importantly, Proposition 48 sends this message to youngsters in elementary and junior high schools—you better study and work hard or you might not play ball in college. Thus, Proposition 48's long-range impact might be significant.

Before I came to GW, I worked in the athletic department at the University of Pennsylvania. One of my primary functions was to act as liaison with the Office of Admissions. In that role, I reviewed literally thousands of applications for admission each year and annually reviewed the academic progress of those who matriculated. I firmly believe that the two best determinants of collegiate success are the high school transcript and the individual's motivation to succeed. I feel the SAT is a distant third, especially if the first two criteria are strong.

It is the use of standardized tests like the SATs that has created much of the controversy. According to

the Center for the Study of Sports in Society at Northwestern University, surveys show that blacks comprised more than 85 percent of all students who were declared ineligible for football under Proposition 48 in 1986. An Associated Press survey concluded that the freshman class for football and basketball in 1987 includes fewer blacks because college coaches are afraid to recruit them. A recent Washington Post story related that the average SAT score for D.C. public school students was 704, as compared to the national average of 906.

At GW, the faculty and staff involved in admissions look at all criteria in an attempt to gauge a candidate's chance of success. For student-athletes, this process is working based on GW's relatively high graduation rate. Before a coach presents a candidate for admission, he must feel satisfied that he can succeed at GW. The coach's credibility is on the line.

There is an All-Atlantic 10 basketball player who wanted to come to GW who was not presented for admission because the coaching staff did not feel his high school academic performance and motivation was of sufficient quality. His SAT scores, though, were higher than other candidates presented for admission. If SATs or outstanding athletic ability were the only criteria, he would have been an admissible candidate. But to succeed at GW, an athlete needs a work ethic that is displayed both in the classroom and in the playing arena.

So, on balance, I feel Proposition 48 is a positive development. While we might see some parts changed in the coming years, it has been successful in delivering a strong message to prospective student-athletes.

Steve Bilsky is Director of Men's Athletics.

From DODSON, p. 5

1983, many schools argued that this set higher requirements for athletes than for any other students. They had a point. Athletes should not be given a significant advantage over other students, but neither should they be penalized. A better plan would be for the schools themselves to reject the athletes who are not prepared. If the student can get in, there is no reason he or she should be restricted from sports and the scholarships that go with them. An athletic scholarship is not an academic scholarship. It should not be given to anyone incapable of college level work, but it should not be withheld on the grounds that the student does not also deserve an academic scholarship.

The C average, however, is not the major sticking point I have with Proposition 48. What is more dangerous is the requirement that incoming freshmen score at least 700 on the SAT or at least 15 on the ACT. This could be argued on the same grounds as the disadvantages of the C average, but the problem goes

much deeper than that. It bases sports eligibility on the basis of tests that are not accurate indicators of either academic achievement or potential.

Blacks, as a group, consistently score lower than whites who take the test. This is not because they are less capable than whites. These test scores are very often the results of a lifetime of socialization. The English spoken in a Southern farming community or an inner-city environment is very different from the English spoken in suburban middle or upper-class surroundings. The people who really need the athletic scholarships are not middle or upper-class kids, but are those who come from schools that do not have much money and from families that often have none. To deny them a college opportunity on that basis is wrong.

Even if there was no significant difference between the scores of various races, the question remains whether SATs and ACTs are of any value. They often measure little more than the test-taking skills of the student. Most colleges are putting less

emphasis on standardized test scores and more on high school transcripts. We are short-changing both schools and students if we adhere to these tests as reliable guidelines of ability. If schools feel they must set a national minimum standard for freshmen, they should set it according to the same guidelines most use for admissions, the student's high school performance.

I do not suggest that the NCAA should revoke Proposition 48. Colleges should monitor the progress of their athletes, insuring that they do not become victims of an overzealous sports program. It is not enough that they be required to maintain a minimum grade point average if they never earn a degree. On the other hand, unless the total value of collegiate sports is to be reduced to an occasional Sunday afternoon diversion, the restrictions on freshmen should be dropped. The place to prove collegiate ability is in college.

Joe Dodson is a freshman, major undeclared.

If Thomas Jefferson were alive today, he would probably call for the Aaron Burr-treatment of National Collegiate Athletic Association officials. And he would be correct; his "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" declaration is being undermined.

There is no reason why college-bound athletes should be stripped of freshman eligibility because of their failure to meet minimal Scholastic Aptitude Test scores. If a person finds happiness in basketball, football or baseball, he should continue to pursue excellence in that area. It's his prerogative, his freedom. And if the athlete has practiced basketball for a lifetime, stripping him

Dolph Lobos

or her of a lifetime love is detrimental to that person's run for happiness.

For the record, Proposition 48 accomplishes very little; it means nothing but trouble for the athlete and for the school.

Sixteen-year-olds with aspirations of playing college ball should not be penalized for not being academic standouts. After all, he or she put at least five years of effort into making it to this level—on the court or on the field. The athlete earned his or her right to play by being recruited by that school in the first place.

Take the potential Ph.D. candidate. Can he shoot hoops? Can she dribble? If he cannot, is he banned from Funder Hall? Is her registration process blocked? He put his efforts into becoming an athletic scholar.

The overall picture of college life does not include academics alone. Colleges are supposed to be institutions of higher learning. By forcing the freshman to sit out for a season, the NCAA is blocking the athlete from learning more about what he loves. Not all learning takes place in the classroom. So much for rewarding excellence on the court.

But the means on which Proposition 48 is based are flawed. SAT or American College Testing scores are not a measureable, quantifiable indicator of a person's knowledge. Plain and simple, some students are not adept at taking standardized tests. In many cases, students could have been admitted on the basis of acceptable communication skills

and grades.

The NCAA law has had adverse effects on probably half the Proposition 48 casualties. I once asked a Prop 48 casualty if his one year off the court would improve his classroom grades. He responded: "No, but I'm scared. I have so much free time on my hands that last night I was almost taken in [to jail]."

Athletes, like the one above, don't know where to go or who to turn to. They have been raped of their life and their dream. That year off is a killer.

On the flip side, it can result in an athlete turning into a manic-depressive. That could lead to the spoiling of a collegiate, or even professional, career. In the absence of his usual peer support group, an athlete may not possess the necessary drive to keep in shape for the upcoming season.

For many students, Proposition 48 could bring an end to dreams of achieving a college education. We must recognize that different people have different strengths. Many people are not so fortunate as to have either been born with a natural intellectual ability, or to have grown up in an environment—unlike urban slums or rural boondocks—which promotes the growth of the intellect. Many people are skilled in areas, such as athletics, which society has chosen to see as inferior to intellectual skills. We should hardly deny them the opportunity to make the most of what they have.

For schools, Proposition 48 has been a thorn in their side. It's a dilemma: 1) Do they take a chance recruiting an excellent football player with borderline SAT scores who could help the school's athletic program and overall image? 2) Do they pass on recruiting a blue-chipper and have athletics wallow in mediocrity?

If the school chooses the first, and loses, its athletic program could be scarred for a long time. If the school chooses the first, and wins, its athletic program is one step closer to putting the school on the nation's map.

If the school chooses the second, then its program may never improve and will never get anywhere.

It's a question of academics versus athletics. And with Proposition 48, no one wins.

Dolph Lobos is a dedicated fan of college athletics.

From LETTERS, p. 5

can't understand what they're saying, but who cares about lyrics these days, anyway?

However, the real charm of D.C. is its diversity. People speak every language in the world on the streets of D.C. Cars with foreign plates pull up at the Uruguayan embassy. We have everything from the White House to tenements. There's The Four Seasons and Martha's Soup Kitchen. Millionaire real estate lawyers walk

side by side with homeless beggars. Isn't that great, that someone "worth" millions of dollars would condescend to share the sidewalk with someone "worth" the balance on my meal card? I think it's grand.

Perhaps the diversity of this city can be best captured by exploring one item common to just about everybody in this town: beds. I bet President Reagan's bed in the White House is nice. The one in Gary Hart's old townhouse is

probably even more comfortable. Then there's the mine in Thurston, which is never made, but perfectly stays together. Then there's the benches in bus stop enclosures, which, as you know, moonlight as beds. One guy uses the sewer grate on Virginia Avenue as a bed. He waded to me once.

My whole perception of this town has changed. Used to be when I heard D.C. mentioned, I thought, "Oh, the nation's capital." Now I think of it as a

country of its own. There's a guy up near the Metro station with no shoes. In America, steelworkers would condescendingly toss pennies at him. In D.C., he's treated no differently than anybody else. Don't throw pennies! Would you toss pennies at a real-estate lawyer? At a college student? At Sam Donaldson? No, so give Mr. Barefoot the same courtesy. After all, if this is America, you're supposed to treat everybody equal. That's what democracy is

all about, right?

-Rich Lord

Correction

Articles on telecommunications published in the Sept. 24 and Sept. 28 editions of The GW Hatchet incorrectly attributed statements to Don Stewart in the GW Office of Telecommunications. Those statements were made by David Altschuler, Milton Hall Council president.

Perspective

Revoking freshman eligibility is the best way to go

Proposition 48, the National Collegiate Athletic Association guidelines on college eligibility for athletes, is a step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough in rectifying the problems of college sports. The most sensible solution would be to ban freshmen from participating in athletics.

Most freshmen need a year to adapt to the rigors of the college environment and removing their eligibility would be best for both the university and for the individual. Most freshmen have never experienced life away from home and, quite frankly, many athletes (along with many other students) are simply too immature to function away from home and bear the responsibilities that are associated with representing a university in Division I-A athletic events.

For the athlete, the transition from high school to college is monumental. He must devote many more hours to his sport than he had previously committed and compete against others whose talents are often equal to or greater than his own. Often the pressures to succeed are so great that the athlete ignores his school work and devotes the majority of his time toward honing his skills on the field and court. The answer to the problem lies in allowing the athletes five years or more to earn their degree and not allowing freshmen to compete.

Big-time college athletics is a joke. Many athletes could not meet minimum standards at Podunk U., and it is the ultimate in hypocrisy that schools restrict their scholarships to four years or even admit them at all. As long as these athletes are contribut-

ing to the school's coffers, give them the opportunity to graduate in as many years as is necessary. If it takes the athlete three years to earn a degree (e.g. Bernie Kosar), that's fine. If it takes an athlete 20 years to get his diploma (e.g. Elvin Hayes) that's fine. Strive for excellence not only on the basketball court but also in the classroom! Most college athletes never will experience the opportunity to display their abilities professionally, and it is the duty of colleges and university athletic departments to prepare their student-athletes for reality. Less than one in a thousand makes the pros-

Sanford Dow

and it is a shame that many athletes believe they can be one of the privileged few. If they have the talent and the dedication, more power to them. But, even those with the determination and the ability often fail due to some circumstance that is unforeseen or out of their hands.

A prime example of a player who graduated without any marketable skills was a basketball player for Texas Southern University named Harry "Machine-Gun" Kelly. Kelly once led the nation in scoring and now, only a few years later, he works for the sanitation department of the city of Houston as a trash collector. Not very impressive for someone who attended college for four years!

There once was a time, many years ago, when freshmen were not allowed to compete at all. Unfortunately, the NCAA

decided to change their policy and this has only hurt the athlete. Sure, there might exist some short-term gain that goes along with allowing freshmen to play (mainly for the universities' wallets, however) but in the long run, only the athlete is being cheated. Most athletes will never come close to earning their degree and after four years end with a mish-mash of classes that will get them nowhere once they enter the real world.

The relationship between the university and the athlete is cozy. Many people opposed to large athletic department budgets have compared the relationship to that of a pimp and his prostitute. Like the pimp who uses the hooker's body for his own material gain, the university uses the athlete to build endowment, field houses and reputation. Both the athlete and the university feed off each other. The athlete uses the university to further expose himself to a possible professional career and to the opportunity to better educate himself. Meanwhile, the university uses the athlete to create revenue. It would appear that the athlete has the better deal. He is given a no-cut scholarship, free room and board and the opportunity to advance himself academically. Unfortunately, theory and practice do not go hand-in-hand in this instance.

In most cases, the university comes out with the better deal. Kevin Ross, a former player for the Creighton University basketball team, is one example of an athlete who was used by a university and

received nothing in return. He left college after four years with the reading level of an elementary school child. As long as he could block shots, slam dunk and grab nine or ten rebounds a game, he was of use to the school. Ross did not succeed in his dream to play in the NBA and recently was arrested and administered psychiatric help for locking himself in a high-rise hotel room and throwing furniture out the window.

It is time for colleges and universities to take a stand. If they devoted half the resources to physics labs and to libraries that they do to practice fields, the athlete, the university and perhaps even the nation would be better off. I am not advocating abolishing college athletics. Sports serve as a diversion for those who play and for those who watch. Furthermore, college athletics offer an opportunity for many athletes to receive an education that might not have been possible had they not had the ability to throw touchdown passes or score 20 points a game. But college should be so much more for many athletes than running laps or kicking field goals for seven hours a day. College should be the time that young adults explore the environment that surrounds them and a time that they can grow and learn more about themselves. There is a place for big-time athletics in colleges today. It's place, however, should not take precedence over the "Machine-Gun" Kellys and Kevin Rosses of the world.

Sanford Dow is a senior majoring in Political Science.

Proposition 48: a necessary but evil requirement

Glaring down at the ladder from atop your roof, you hesitate. Right foot first, then the left. That first step is agonizingly slow, but once you take it, the rest seems simple. Near the bottom, however, you are tempted to take the easy way out and jump, consequently skipping a few steps.

"I did the hard part," you say. "What else is there to prove?"

While that first step may be the most difficult, each subsequent one reaffirms the situation and proves that, indeed, everything is well in hand. Those steps are the key.

Case in point: Proposition 48. In putting this plan into action in 1983, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) took that all-important first step. It has gradually made its way down over the years and is now merely a few steps from safe ground. Those last steps, however, are crucial in determining the future of college athletics.

One particular statistic provides

enough firepower to form an adequate argument for one of the hottest debates in the NCAA. Fifty-five percent of all black students, compared with 14 percent of the whites, don't meet the Proposition 48 requirement of scoring at least 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, accord-

Doug Most

ing to *Christianity Today*, Nov. 8, 1985.

This statistic raises two questions. Are the SATs geared justly toward both black and white students? Are the SATs a reasonable method for judging a person's intelligence in relation to college-level work?

There is no question that racial discrimination still exists in American sports and in the American educational system. It is embarrassing to this country's educational system that the number of blacks not achieving a 2.0 grade

point average or reasonable SAT scores is so disproportionate to the number of whites.

The fault, though, lies not with the minority but with the educational system. While the test may not be discriminatory (although surveys have proven otherwise), the education received by blacks is. "The problem is not rooted in sports, but in American culture and in our system of schooling," according to Kenneth S. Kantzer of *Christianity Today*.

Two options arise from this controversy over the testing system. The first requires a complete overhaul of the SAT. Survey whites, blacks and other minority groups with the present test and evaluate the answers. If there are questions which the majority of the blacks answer incorrectly and whites answer correctly, make the obvious adjustments.

Then continue to resurvey and readjust until any and all controversies from the test are eliminated.

freshman classes. This means we should have musicians, artists, scientists, writers, poets and athletes. We must believe that all the students we admit should be able to handle the academic work at GW, and we should have some that can excel academically. Having this type of diversity in the student body is felt by most academics as being one of the strengths of higher education in the United States.

For reasons that are extremely complex, there are not too many gifted athletes who are also gifted in the classroom. GW has had

The second option requires more initiative. Strong initiative.

The SAT has existed for so long because colleges think a standardized test provides a more equitable review of students than their high school curriculum, which is dependent on the quality of that high school's education.

But does it? While old habits are hard to break, this is one that should be broken. Eliminate the standardized test and work to improve the education within the high schools. The students who prove themselves in class for four years should not be penalized for one Saturday morning of filling in the "D" oval rather than the "B."

By eliminating the standardized test, much-needed pressure would be placed on both the educators and educatees.

The educators hopefully would recognize the need for improved instruction and, in turn, would better prepare the students for college-level work.

quite a few of these doubly gifted individuals in the last 20 years, but there are few if any schools who can populate their varsity teams with only such student-athletes. I do not believe that it is wrong for GW to bring through its doors some students who do not meet our normal academic profile. We must feel reasonably confident that they will succeed academically and socially, which means that we must have appropriate support programs for such students.

Our university has an outstanding record in this regard, and we

The students would see that they no longer can rely on their testing abilities. Those who perform well in the classroom and on the standardized test would remain strong college prospects. The students who test poorly would be motivated to prove themselves in the classroom knowing the SATs could no longer hurt them. Finally, the students who rely on the testing alone would be flushed out.

Proposition 48 presents the best opportunity in years to clean up college athletics. But more work is needed to eliminate what controversy still exists. Evaluate the SATs. If the proper adjustments can be made, make them. If not, discard them altogether and go back to the basics. Work with the school systems and prepare students not for multiple-choice tests, but for the multiple choices of life.

Doug Most is sports editor of *The GW Hatchet*

can all be proud of those students, athletes and otherwise, who have matriculated at GW with less than our normal academic profile and have succeeded in graduating. While I certainly believe we have given something of value to them, we must all remember that they have given enormously to us through their accomplishments while they were on campus and after they graduated.

Edward A. Caress is a GW Professor of Chemistry and faculty representative to the NCAA.

From CARESS, p. 5
notion of using an academic core for establishing eligibility for competition, and I see the use of the minimum SAT score as a necessary evil to make as sure as we can that the core courses are presented with sufficient depth and integrity.

The principal criticisms of Proposition 48 have to do with the use of SAT scores. The level of 700 is seen as too low by some critics and either, at best, too high or, at worst, plainly discriminatory, by other critics. For an institution such as GW, a total

SAT of 700 seems very low. However, when one considers that the average SAT for the District of Columbia is 713 (*Washington Post*, Sept. 23, 1987), you have to wonder what the SAT is measuring, or failing to measure, in urban populations. This average also means that about one-half of the high school seniors in the District of Columbia would not be eligible to participate as freshmen in intercollegiate competition at an NCAA academic institution.

I believe that very selective institutions such as GW should seek considerable diversity in their

Suit

continued from p.1

said Affronti "actively interfered with the means to obtain another academic position."

Markwell said Affronti also "actively blocked the submission of all new extramural grant applications and caused the automatic disqualification of those already submitted."

Markwell said that after her dismissal from the microbiology department, she received an offer to work in the biology department, allowing her to continue the same research. That appointment was blocked by Affronti, she said.

Markwell's studies have currently been halted because she lacks a sponsoring institution.

Markwell was in line to receive a prestigious Research Career Development Award from NIH when her position at GW was terminated. This grant would have stipulated that Markwell spend 70 percent of her time on research. The five-year, \$230,000 grant would enable GW to pay Markwell's entire salary with NIH money.

In the NIH response to Markwell's application, the institute's review board disapproved issuing the grant because "institutional support and commitment are lacking at this time."

A Feb. 20, 1986 letter from Affronti to Dr. Claire Weinstock of the NIH said GW's original five-year commitment to Markwell has been altered.

In January 1987, Markwell filed a formal grievance with the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate. In the grievance, Markwell said that "Dr. Affronti was instrumental in the improper issuance of non-renewal that terminated my contract as a regular tenure-track faculty member."

In addition, Markwell claims Affronti "interfered with the means to me to find a suitable academic position."

Responding to the issue of non-renewal, the three-member Hearing Committee found that "Dr. Markwell's right to procedural due process was violated in that she had no specific, formal

notice of the concerns which underlay the decision not to renew, nor any opportunity to respond to them."

The committee continued, "Dr. Markwell's right to substantive due process was violated in that there were no definitions of collegiality, nor any criteria by which to measure it."

The report addresses Markwell's relationship with Affronti and finally concludes that Markwell should "be reinstated in the Department of Microbiology, or alternatively in another department of the University until such time as her performance can be judged according to the explicit and reasonably inferred requirements."

The report was released on Sept. 1, a day after Markwell was removed from the school. An appeal against Markwell was filed by GW Counsel Mary Cheh Sept. 9, 1987. The grievance, however, does not explain why the microbiology department and Affronti are appealing. The appeal is scheduled to be heard in December.

Meanwhile, Markwell has filed suit in D.C. Superior Court against Affronti and GW. She is asking for \$500,000 in damages to compensate for the grants she has lost.

Other conditions of Markwell's suit require her full reinstatement at GW, the University's full support in her reapplication for grants, and a personal letter of apology from Affronti.

Affronti said he refuses to allow Markwell to remove her research equipment from Ross Hall. A legal order has barred Markwell from the campus. She said, however, that her lab has been altered to such a degree that she would have to knock down a cement wall to take out the materials.

A temporary restraining order that would have allowed Markwell to return to work was denied in D.C. court. Markwell and her lawyer, Gary Simpson, removed their application for an injunction on the advice of D.C. Judge Joe Wolf.

GW Vice President for Academic Affairs Roderick S. French and Thomas Quinn, the attorney representing GW, would not comment on the case because of pending litigation. The trial date for the lawsuit is June 6, 1988.

Students provide emergency med. care

by Amy Ryan
Hatchet Staff Writer

In response to a growing need for emergency medical service on campus, several concerned GW students have organized a group to provide on-the-spot care in emergency situations.

The GW Emergency Medical Service was instituted last fall by Russ Macnow, who is currently an officer of the 16-member organization.

According to President Ben Cohen, however, the program suffered from a lack of visibility and funds last year and did not really "take off the ground" until this fall.

One reason behind its recent success, he said, was the GW Student Association's \$145 budget raise for GWEMS, from \$50 last year to \$195 this year.

The student-run response service was formed in cooperation with the EMS degree program offered by the GW School of Medical and Health Sciences. The service is open to any GW student.

"The people we have now are really committed to volunteering," Cohen said. He called the program "the single best experience if you're deciding to go into medical school."

Although half of EMS' members are pre-med students, he said membership is diverse.

Cohen said the service's purpose is threefold. First,

students act as emergency medical stand-bys at all campus events. The organization also gives "first responder" service to all campus medical emergencies and, third, it assists security by providing care until the D.C. Fire Department can respond.

In addition, the student squad will be available on a regular basis for Thurston Hall emergencies and for Smith Center events such as intramural games. The EMS squad now operates through the Office of Safety and Security, although Cohen has requested office space in the Marvin Center.

In addition to adopting the emergency service, the EMS degree program will also donate funds to keep the service in operation. Cohen forsee the service surviving through donations from within the organization, the Emergency Department of the GW Hospital and other hospital funds. The group hopes to add to its equipment and obtain radios, "jump kits," uniforms, IDs, and eventually an ambulance, Cohen said.

"As soon as our visibility is increased, people will become more aware of us and I forsee the interest to go up exponentially," Cohen said.

"What we need to do now is to get the support across," Cohen concluded. "We're an organization that's of vital interest to the GW community and we're here to serve that community."

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Hip, surrealistic 'Cannibal'

Tama Janowitz's third novel is off-the-wall and disjointed

by Lauren Schwartz

Take a purple-skinned cannibal, a mysterious Manhattan socialite, a neurotic museum curator, an underworld criminal who only dresses in lime green, a rock star who is repeatedly kidnapped by aliens, and a dwarf who happens to be a literary genius and you've got the perfect mix of ingredients for Tama Janowitz's third published novel, *A Cannibal in Manhattan*.

Tama Janowitz is a master of the school of up-and-coming '80s fiction writers who employ a style that's hip, fast-paced, modern and realistic. It is exemplified by authors such as Bret Easton Ellis, who penned *Less Than Zero* and Jay McInerney, author of *Bright Lights, Big City*, as well as Janowitz and others who have pioneered this literary genre.

Janowitz's second published novel, *Slaves of New York*, was a bestseller for most of 1986 and 1987. She generally is known for her zany and original ideas, which she says she gets simply by living in and observing New York City. For example, she won a Guest Editorship at *Mademoiselle* magazine and went on a fashion shoot for them. She says she ended up melting the sleeve of a blouse with an iron—a scene the reader finds in *Cannibal* in much the same form. *Slaves* incorporates these experiences in a compilation of short stories.

Janowitz is hailed as "The High Priestess of Hip" and well deserves the title. With her credentials in order, the only remaining question is whether *Cannibal* can live up to the standard set

by its predecessor, *Slaves*.

Well, Tama Janowitz has once again proven her extraordinary talent—almost. Her rapid fire delivery and streetwise style dazzle the reader. The plot of *Cannibal* is so surreal it could only happen in New York City: Socialite and heiress Maria Fishburn sees cannibal Mgunu Yabba Mgunu's picture on the cover of *National Geographic*, falls in love with him, and travels to his South Seas island home of New Burnt Norton to bring him back to Manhattan. By the time the reader gets to Maria's and Mgunu's wedding at Tavern on the Green, it is obvious that this very sweet, innocent and erudite cannibal will never encounter anything as mean and man-eating as New York City.

Unlike *Slaves*, *Cannibal* is a complete novel, following Mgunu from New Burnt Norton to Manhattan and through his adventures there. A similarity in the disjointedness of both works is discernible, yet in *Slaves* that same quality was what made that book so good. In *Cannibal*, however, it seems to leave gaps in the plot, making it harder to understand exactly what's going on and why. Since Janowitz wrote *Cannibal* before *Slaves*, the disunity may simply be that of a less-developed writer. That, however, is my only complaint about *Cannibal*; the book as a whole is, in many ways, just like New York City: funny, grim, sad, but also exhilarating.

Overall, if you like and can accept off-the-wall fiction and appreciate New York City's unlimited resources of strangeness, pick up *A Cannibal in Manhattan*, but wait until after it comes out in paperback.

Squeeze babbles on

by Jill Shomer

Squeeze should have quit while it was ahead.

The group broke up in 1982 after the excellent *Sweets from a Stranger*. In 1984, band leaders Chris Difford and Glenn Tilbrook released *Difford and Tilbrook*, which was not greeted with much enthusiasm by either critics or record buyers. Squeeze reformed the next year for a tour and a new album, *Così Fan Tutti Frutti*; that, unfortunately, didn't receive the attention initially expected.

However, Squeeze is back with *Babylon and On*, further evidence that the band should have stayed apart. Squeeze's latest is a boring collection of forgettable, emotionless dance tunes; if you're a serious fan seeking another "Tempted" (their 1981 hit), you won't find it on *Babylon and On*.

Its first single, "Hourglass," is a great example of the polished techno-pop-bop style that Squeeze is favoring these days. Just from listening to this record, I am shocked this is the same band that produced pop greats like *Sweets from a Stranger*'s "Black Coffee in Bed" and "If I Didn't Love You" from *Argybargy*. "Hourglass" is basically silly and obnoxious, but after listening to it eight or nine times, the tune will eventually grow on you.

"Toughlove," a waltzy tale of a woman trying to save a friend from drugs, is likely to appeal only to those who are fans of merry-go-round-style music. The song is missing the sentiment of

is just dull. Awaiting the standard emotional climax from lyricist Chris Difford, the listener is let down at the simplicity of the song's ending.

Tommy Tutone had "867-5309" and, on *Babylon*, Squeeze has "853-5937"; well, I don't like either of them. As for "Some Americans," remember Wang Chung's "Everybody Wang Chung Tonight?" Now we have "Some Americans Gung Ho!" Dumb, dumb, dumb!

Babylon and On is not without merit. Two songs, "Prisoner"



and "Trust Me," are catchy and probably will be very popular in the dance clubs. Jools Holland is great on organ and on piano, and Glenn Tilbrook, although lacking his usual soul, is still an excellent vocalist.

But ultimately, *Babylon and On* flops. It's void of the fun and true emotional power of great Squeeze albums like *Argybargy* and *East Side Story*; you can tap your toes to their latest, but that's about it.



Chris Difford and Glenn Tilbrook of Squeeze

vintage Squeeze stories like "Up the Junction" or "Goodbye Girl," and the serious-toned lyrics are mismatched with the carousel-like tune. "Waiting Game," a bluesy ballad with the same waltzy feel of "Toughlove,"

Serious Squeeze fans will no doubt be disappointed. This fan in particular can only hope Squeeze quits while it is down before the group produces another empty record like *Babylon and On*.

Arts and Music

Russians invade the Sanctuary

by Liz Pallatto

Opening at the Sanctuary Theatre, a new addition to the League of Washington Theatres, are four plays by Russian playwrights Anton Chekhov and Maxim Gorky.

The plays, three of which have never before been seen, and the fourth, *The Worker Blablayev*, which was performed only once in Petrograd before being closed by a censor, were translated by Polish playwright and former GW professor Thaddeus Wittlin.

The play series begins with Maxim Gorky's *The Drunk*, one of the shorter plays. As the title suggests, the play centers around a staggering, disoriented and disheveled drunk played by Carlos Juan Gonzalez.

Not only does the actor lurch around the stage in a convincing manner reminiscent of the common Friday night reveler, but the furniture (played by cast members) and the paintings on the wall come to life. The chair weaves out of the man's grasping hands and the clock sways back and forth in an imitation of the hallucinatory effects of alcohol.

The play is funny at first, as we watch the drunk make several futile attempts to hang a hat on a hat rack that dances and skips just beyond reach. Drunkenness is a state which almost everyone has

either experienced or observed in others and it is amusing to see all of the common symptoms portrayed so realistically and visually; that allows us to see and feel like the drunk without being drunk.

But the amusement soon becomes tedious. Thus, we see the tragic-comic aspects displayed in both Gorky plays of the evening. The root causes of this night of drunken oblivion, one of many nights, become apparent as the actor bemoans the fate that has befallen him.

The second play, Chekhov's *The Avenger*, also is a comedy with an underlying dark streak of grim reality. The play depicts a man, again played by Gonzalez, who has just come home with a pay raise only to find his "beloved Ninotchka" in bed with another man.

Gonzalez again creates a character in a state of mental anguish, but this character reflects a much more shallow anguish and, contrary to Gorky, Chekhov's comedy is not as painful for the audience. The husband proceeds to plan revenge, finally settling on death for the lovers. It then falls to Ethiopian actor Haimanot Alemu to try to sell a weapon of choice to the husband, preferably an expensive handgun.

The Worker Blablayev, my favorite play in the series, used

puppets of various sizes to convey the demons dreamed by a young Russian comrade, high on the ideas of Marx and "collectivism." The puppets—a militiaman, washerwoman and others—plague Blablayev, played by Nick Fillah, with practical questions.

"Comrade Blablayev, we need soap!" "Comrade Blablayev, there are children selling sugar in the streets, what can we do?" "The streets are overflowing," etc. Blablayev replies to these calls with words of party doctrine rather than action.

This play was banned in Petrograd because it was seen as an attack on party doctrine. Gorky, a close friend of Lenin, had only intended to ridicule the people in the party at the time, people who were only using Marxism as a means to advance their own position and didn't really believe what they were saying.

The last play, *The Living Chronology*, by Chekhov, again reflects the theme of the husband who was cuckolded by his wife, although this becomes apparent only as the play goes on and is revealed, as the title suggests, through a living chronology of children.

Two men, played Gonzalez and Alemu, sit drinking cherry vodka discussing the past social glories of their small village as one of the wives, played by Elizabeth Bruce,



Nick Fillah in Maxim Gorky's 'The Worker Blablayev'

sits off to the side sewing.

Highlights of the past—the visit by a famous tenor, the imprisonment of Turkish soldiers and consequent charity show given for them by "his beloved Anna"—all are remembered through a timeline of childbirths. It is through these children that the husband remembers the years past.

The play is only marred by a Russian ballad sung (or rather mouthed) by Bruce as she strums a pretty, but obviously unoperational, wooden guitar. The song, meant to be seductive, is clumsily handled, obviously emanating from a speaker backstage, and fails to convince the audience of Anna's seductive nature.

The plays can be seen at the

Sanctuary Theatre, 1459 Columbia Rd. on the outskirts of Adams Morgan, Thursday through Saturday evenings and on Sunday afternoons. Tickets are \$8 for Thursday night and the Sunday matinee, \$10 for the other evening shows. Tickets are available at the door or at Ticketplace. There is free parking at the southwest corner of 14th and Irving streets, NW, or else take the Metro to the Woodley Park-Zoo stop on the Red Line and then take a taxi.

This Sunday, there will be a symposium conducted by Thaddeus Wittlin on Chekhov and Gorky following the 3 p.m. matinee. Tickets for this will be \$10. For more information, call 745-3666.

'Dogs in Space' rolls over and plays dead

Australian punk rock drama a lifeless, second-rate 'Suburbia'

by Katie Hickox

Dogs in Space is an unfortunate attempt to emulate the films *Sid and Nancy* and *Suburbia*. The sad part is *Dogs in Space* just doesn't have enough character or plot development and winds up being too confusing to accomplish anything near what the other two films did.

Set in 1978, most of the movie takes place in a seedy house on the backstreets of Melbourne,

Australia. The house is occupied by a group of shiftless punks: an engineering student, a few flower children and the musicians that form the punk band, *Dogs in Space*. Basically, the bulk of the movie is an endless stream of decadent drug orgies sprinkled with a few club scenes and occasional coherent dialogue.

The characters are numerous and shallow. Most of the punks (we never learn many of their names) are all stereotypes, lifted straight out of *Sid and Nancy* and *Suburbia*. The majority of the characters spend their time either staring blankly at the television set or jamming with *Dogs in Space*. A few flower-child types occasionally drift in and out, most of them either smoking pot or lashing out at such boring topics as capitalism and male chauvinism.

Even the "main characters" (they are difficult to discern in the chaotic clamor of both the house and the movie itself) aren't developed much. Micheal Hutchence, lead singer of the Australian rock group INXS, plays Sammy, lead singer of *Dogs in Space*. Sammy is the childish waste product of his heroin habit, and usually his actions have no apparent motiva-

tions. This is about the extent to which we get to know Sammy, and we become equally well acquainted with his girlfriend, Anna, played by Saskia Post. Anna is one of the few characters in the movie that seems to have any semblance of a real life. She is

of the characters, it is safe to assume they are supposed to be the main characters of the movie. The only real contribution their relationship makes to the movie, however, takes place at the end, when Anna dies of an overdose. Anna's death is one of the few

perhaps intended. Instead, the scene comes across as just a confusing, pointless afterthought.

One of the most fascinating characters in the movie has no name; she is simply cast as "The Girl." Played by Deanna Bond, "The Girl" appears to be in her late teens and is an outsider of the house at first. She sits on the front steps for much of the opening scenes, dressed conservatively. After silently watching the occupants of the house for some time, she gradually becomes amalgamated into their lives. She dyes her hair, changes her style of dress, and experiments with various drugs, all without saying more than 20 lines during the movie. It is interesting to watch her downfall, but, like Sammy, Anna, and the rest of the cast, we barely get to know her.

The overall effect of the movie is seriously impaired by this lack of character development. The characters' actions all seem disjointed from each other and the world around them, so no common themes arise and none of the few interesting scenes seem to fit in with the rest of the film. Consequently, *Dogs in Space* winds up being an inadequate tribute to *Sid and Nancy* and *Suburbia*.



Michael Hutchence as Sam in 'Dogs in Space'



Sam and Anna (Saskia Post) in 'Dogs in Space'

an exceedingly cheerful young woman who works as a nurse when she is not funding the drug-induced exploits of her friends. She, like the other characters, is only half-developed and has no interesting qualities.

Since Sammy and Anna are seen more frequently than the rest

catalysts for action in the film, although her death comes too late to save *Dogs in Space*. The viewer's senses are already numbed or lulled to sleep by the endless rounds of parties and senseless dialogue, and Anna's death does not come across as the tragedy or moral lesson that was

Arts and Music

'Baby Boom': family versus yuppiehood

by Mark Vane

L.L. Bean catalogs, fresh angel hair pasta and the ever-popular BMW are all familiar components of that '80s phenomenon, the yuppie. These young-urban-professionals use their MBAs to make big bucks in the professional world and live in luxury with their Krup's cappuccino makers and Sharper Image rowing machines. Although these people are blessed with such terrific bounty, yuppies have to make some sacrifices, such as their long, cutthroat days at the office, that make family life hard to handle.

Baby Boom, a new movie starring Diane Keaton, deals with the conflict of family life versus the board room. In this fun, screwball comedy of the '80s, baby meets yuppie.

Keaton plays J.C. Wyatt, a big-wig at a Wall Street management consultant firm. "The Tiger Lady," as Keaton is known in the business, works 70 to 80 hours a week and lives with a guy named Steve, played by Harold Ramis (*Stripes*, *Ghostbusters*) with whom she has "separate but equal IRAs." J.C., in short, is the model of the independent woman yuppie this era.

One night, J.C. gets a phone call from England informing her of the death of her only living relative, who has left her something in his will that she can pick up at the airport in the morning. Well, unknown to J.C., this something's name is Elizabeth, and she is 13 months old.

J.C. is shocked with her inheritance and has no idea how to deal with a baby. It becomes understood that life as a hardcore businesswoman and as a mother are not compatible. J.C. decides to put the baby up for adoption, but when she sees the prospective parents, a couple from Duluth who live in a trailer, she fears that the baby will be "wearing frosted lipstick and working at Dairy Queen" and decides to take a shot

at bringing up Elizabeth.

Although the first few minutes of the film sound predictable, Keaton's performance keeps the film fresh and alive. Her slightly nervous disposition, a Keaton trademark that makes her a great comedic actress and the best leading lady today, fits her character well. J.C., who got her MBA from Yale and is feared in the business world, cannot even diaper a baby. Keaton's J.C. is on top of everything, yet out of control at the same time.

However, J.C.'s roomie, Steve, can't live with the baby and moves out; J.C. loses her seniority at the office—all because she needs to spend time with the baby. She decides to pack up and move to a country home in Vermont, where she will "make apple pies and get into quilts."

J.C.'s first few weeks in the country are a disaster. After realizing how out of touch she is with the real world, J.C. says she wants "to go back to New York and watch HBO." Eventually, she starts a baby food business and meets and falls in love with the local veterinarian, excellently portrayed by actor/playwright Sam Shepard.

Baby Boom is a simple film in the style of the screwball comedies of the '30s, without the slapstick, yet more witty. A good script and a solid performance by Keaton keep this sometimes predictable plot afloat.

Although *Baby Boom* is essentially a comedy, a message can be found in the conflict between being a business executive and parent. At one point in the film, J.C.'s boss tells her that he cannot remember his grandchildren's names, but his company makes millions.

Yuppies beware, so *Baby Boom* claims, sushi and cordless phones cannot replace the importance of family. The beauty of Elizabeth growing up before J.C.'s eyes makes her, and the audience, realize that love and family are more important in life than material goods or status in society.

'Van the Man' bounces back

Morrison's 'Poetic Champions Compose' keeps the faith

by Kevin McKeever

Since his early days in the mid-'60s as the rough 'n' tumble lead vocalist for Them, Van Morrison's music has had many rock music critics and aficionados applauding his every soulful mumble or flowing ethnic melody. His unique blend of "Caledonia soul," romance, spiritualism and heritage make Morrison a rare breed in today's field of head-bangers, wimpy balladeers and pop flash-in-the-pans.

His latest work, *Poetic Champions Compose*, keeps the faith of those hard-core "Van the Man" followers with a lush and romantic set of tracks that leave enough room to attract a new generation of listeners.

Compose is heavily orchestrated with strings, synthesizers and horns which guarantees two things: 1) fans of "Gloria," "Brown-Eyed Girl" and "Domino" will be frustrated to find no songs like those on *Compose*, and 2) this

album will get very little air-play because it lacks a sure-fire hit.

Compose is, paradoxically, one of Morrison's most accessible works. Gone are the heavy Irish folk melodies from the incredible 1979 album *Into The Music*, as are the pretentious readings of William Blake's poetry from the otherwise bouncy 1984 album, *Sense Of Wonder*.

Instead, Morrison arranges some quiet, yet moving, string/trumpet/sax arrangements. The instrumentals, "Spanish Steps" and "Allow Me," which open and close the album, are sensuous jazz/blues pieces that gently roll in and out like the mystic fogs and seascapes about which Morrison has written so many lyrics. (Yes, he talks about a "mystic road" in the song "The Mystery" to keep his album catalog consistent in terms of themes.)

Those who enjoyed the freshness of Bruce Hornsby's piano on his debut album will appreciate Neil Drinkwater's crisp work on the ivories on "Alan Watts Blues." The lyrics, a romanticized call to take a brief vacation from "the ways of mice and men," are simple, but define the feeling of oneness Morrison is eternally in search of.

Other tracks have a few Burt Bacharach-like instrumentalizations thrown in which should appeal to middle-of-the-road listeners. One could swear that



"Did Ye Get Healed?" is a reworking of "Do You Know The Way To San Jose?" Back-up vocalist June Boyce even sounds like Dionne Warwick.

What sets *Compose* apart from that shock is Morrison's husky soul singing. "Alan Watts Blues," "Someone Like You" and his arrangement of the traditional folk tune "Sometimes I Feel Like A Motherless Child" (Lonnie Ritchie and the like) on top-40 radio sound like a three-year-old attempting to sing lead tenor at a Kennedy Center opera. If Morrison does nothing else, he will make your emotions—whether they are of longing for love or of simple happiness—come alive.

In all, *Poetic Champions Compose* is a fine piece of deep expressionism. Highly romantic without being saccharine, soulful without straining—Van Morrison has put out the 1980s album to fill those quiet evenings at home with food for thought and feelings.



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Cliff and Simply Red to perform at Lisner

The GW Program Board is bringing two concerts to Lisner Auditorium in the coming weeks. On Oct. 24, reggae sensation Jimmy Cliff will perform, followed by Simply Red on Nov. 3.

Tickets for Cliff will go on sale at the Program Board (Marvin Center 429) tomorrow at 10 a.m. and cost \$13.50 for students, \$17.50 for the general public. Tickets for Simply Red (\$12.50

for students) will tentatively go on sale Monday.

Cliff is an internationally known reggae performer, most famous for his music in the film *The Harder They Come*. British, blue-eyed soul boys Simply Red, led by flamboyant singer and songwriter Mick Hucknall, went platinum a year ago with the No. 1 hit "Holding Back the Years." The group currently is touring in support of its latest release, *Men and Women*.

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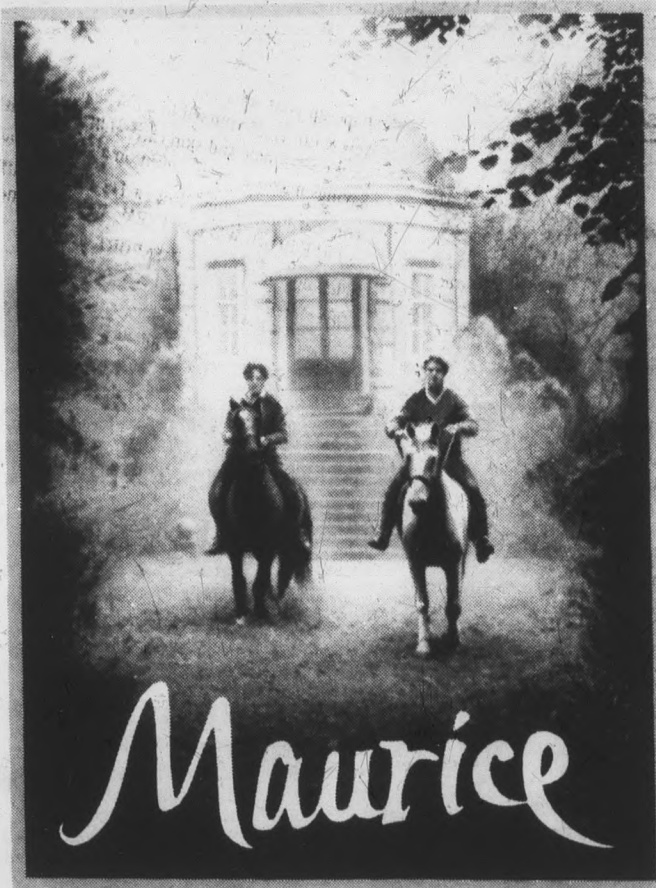
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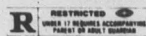
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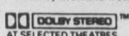
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Loudoun County plan runs into opposition

by Sue Sutter
Managing Editor

GW's plan to build a Loudoun County campus to house some programs in the Graduate School of Engineering and Applied Sciences has run into disapproval from some county officials who worry the proposal would cause traffic nightmares along Route 7.

Under the proposal, made by GW and two developers, the Charles E. Smith Companies and real estate investor Michael Swerdlow, the campus would constitute a small part of the 576-acre project which would include a research and development park and rental units.

After encountering opposition from county officials about traffic congestion and building restrictions, GW and the developers several weeks ago submitted a revised plan that included a traffic study, but did not satisfy county officials. The Washington Post reported two weeks ago.

GW officials and the developers have met with Virginia Highway Department representatives in attempt to resolve differences and concerns about traffic-flow problems and building design.

"These things are being worked out," said GW Vice President and Treasurer Charles E. Diehl.

The site for the project overlooks the Potomac River on Route 7 in Loudoun County and is approximately six miles north of Dulles International Airport.

The campus will be built on

land donated by the Smith Companies and Swerdlow. The campus would constitute one building, Diehl said, and he estimated construction costs at \$15 million.

He said, however, this cost would be covered by funds generated from an agreement between GW and the developers that guarantees the University 20 percent of the revenue from the sale or the lease of the remaining 526 acres of the research and development park.

The plan also calls for construction of 433 rental units which Diehl said are part of the complex but not the campus and would not be used as a University residence hall.

Diehl said the classes that would be moved to the Loudoun County campus are additional programs already being given in several Virginia locations. "We have about 1,500 students in northern Virginia," he said.

An estimated 450 students are expected to attend class at the campus when it is completed, the Post article said. If the project is approved by the end of the year, the campus could open as early as September 1989, according to the article.

Diehl said there are no plans to move the entire graduate engineering program to Virginia, although in the future the Loudoun campus will house some laboratories the D.C. campus will not have.

McCann to receive GW writers' award

by Peter White
Hatchet Staff Writer

Richard McCann, an American poet and author, was chosen from 115 applicants to receive the Jenny McKean Moore writers' fund, an annual GW award inviting a contemporary author to teach at the University.

The award, established 12 years ago, is designed to bring together GW students and members of the community with a current writer who can inspire them to pursue their own work. Past winners have included such well-known authors as Loni Carter and Gloria Naylor.

Moore, a GW alumnus, left the money upon her death to start the program. Applicants must bring a manuscript of their work to compete for the award, which includes a \$26,000 grant.

McCann, now on a one-year sabbatical from Mary Washington College in Virginia, will teach a University course and a free seminar outside of GW.

He received his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa in American Studies and says he considers himself more of a contemporary American writer than an intellectual.

His works include *Dream of the Traveller*, a book of poems, and *Landscape of Distance*, a collection of short stories he co-edited.

"We felt that his teaching record and writing showed extraordinary promise," said

Faye Moskowitz, a GW faculty member.

"With him, we were gambling on the future," she said, because McCann's future works may be the key to establishing him as a great American writer.

McCann said he is optimistic about his situation at the moment, and he is impressed with the students he teaches in his English 182 class.

"The one thing that is real pleasing is that the students seem to know a lot about contemporary writing," he said. "The kids seem to carry around a lot of things made available to them by" the city.

McCann also said he finds the seminar he conducts challenging. "I'm working with people who have been writing for a long time," he said. "These are real serious writers who also hold full-time jobs. You might get someone who works for the foreign service or a full-time housewife. Several are good enough to be published."

McCann will spend one year in the District and then will return to Mary Washington College. During his stay, he will continue to work on his first novel, currently entitled *Border Town*, although he said the title may change.

Border Town is about a boy growing up in the suburbs in 1949 and deals with a romantic view of beauty that cannot be found in suburban America. McCann expects to have the book published by the end of next year.

Prereg.

continued from p.1

to go to the Smith Center, Gaglione said.

Sophomores will be able to preregister on the third day (Nov. 18), while freshmen will be split into two groups, those with last names beginning with the letters A-K and the letters L-Z.

The first group of freshmen will preregister on the fourth day (Nov. 19) and the second group will preregister on the fifth day (Nov. 20). These groups, as well as the sophomores, will still have to get departmental approval in the Smith Center, Gaglione said.

The last two days (Nov. 23-24)

will be available as make-up days for any students who missed their scheduled dates and also as days for dropping and adding classes. All make-ups will be handled in the Registrar's Office.

The color-coding of pre-registration letters will also begin this fall when they are sent to students.

The color of the letters will vary depending on class standing, Gaglione said, in order to ease identification. "We wanted to list the credit hours also," he said, "but we're not going to have time."

Crowley said Gaglione hopes to get the letters to students by Nov. 5, now that the registrar's address file is "more up to date." The Schedule of Classes, Gaglione said, will be out "no later than Nov. 9."

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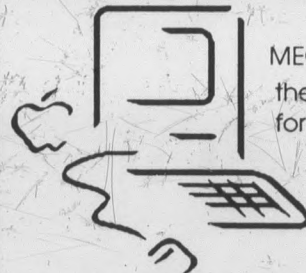
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Alcohol

continued from p. 1

good policy."

Morgan-Foster said the new law "hasn't seemed to affect participation" at any of the university's events.

"We had a 'beach party' for the students, complete with sand and music, and it was an enormous success," she said. "It was on a Friday night when the Tavern was open. The Tavern did very little business that night."

Students who are in serious or repeated violation of the alcohol policy are brought before the AU Conduct Council for individual judgment, Morgan-Foster said.

"We were out in the hall, drinking beer and smoking. One of our RAs looked around the corner, and he must have seen us. But he just didn't approach us at all about it."

-Chris, freshman and underage, GW.

"The alcohol policy has been effective here," said Al Tremblay, resident director of the all-freshman Thurston Hall. Tremblay said there has been no problem enforcing the GW law of no alcohol for underage students or public consumption by legal drinkers.

Ann E. Webster, GW director of Housing and Residence Life,

said differently.

"I had to post guards on the back doors [of Thurston] to stop people from bringing alcohol in," she said. "The majority of incidents reported at Thurston have been alcohol-related."

Webster, however, said "a great many good things" have come out of the new policy, but she does not see an end to the many covert activities of the underaged.

"They want to test us, see how far they can push the limit," she said. "It's part of being a freshman."

"If people are going to drink [illegally], they are going to do it anyway. We are not going to stop them," Tremblay said. "We can't search every room or package. We are not the Gestapo."

"We probably had one of the laxest [alcohol policies] before they changed it. The pendulum swung in the other direction now."

-Alex Laskan, sophomore and legal drinker, Georgetown University.

A \$15 fine is levied on anyone caught with an open container of alcohol in a public area. Any student who holds an "unregistered" party with alcohol in his room will lose party privileges for one semester. Breathalyzer tests, as part of an awareness program, will be held outside of GU's Pub.

These are the effects of a new

attitude toward drinking at GU, an attitude reflected more in the administration than in the students.

GU Student Association President Greg Smith said the policy was "philosophically good, but not practically good."

A student poll taken by The Georgetown Voice revealed only one percent of GU students believed alcohol consumption would decrease because of the policy and 80 percent would, at a party, serve alcohol to freshmen.

"The hard-core drinkers and drinking will continue unabated," The GU Voice said in an editorial, "as in all shortsighted policies, those who were never part of the problem will be the only ones affected."

"Everyone either has or is trying to get a fake ID—it's not that hard."

-Karen, freshman and underage, GW.

"I thought business would drop, but it hasn't. Don't ask me why, but we're pretty well packed every night," said John Pelligr, general manager of The Exchange, Ltd at 1719 G St. NW.

Business is not as good at The Red Lion, at 2000 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, said general manager Linda Adams.

"You definitely notice it, we haven't been very busy often."

"Because we're a college bar, we don't attract the coat and tie set," she said.

RA's resignation provokes questions

by Sue Sutter
Managing Editor

An Everglades Hall Resident Assistant has resigned his position, just six weeks into the fall semester.

Derik Perry, who was in charge of the seventh and eighth floors of Everglades, resigned effective last Friday because he could not fulfill his role as an RA, he said.

Perry said he resigned "because I wanted to. I could not and was not capable of fulfilling my responsibilities as an RA."

Everglades Resident Director Rick Greene said he could not comment publicly on the reasons behind Perry's resignation. "Part of our understanding was that neither myself nor the Housing Office would comment on the circumstances," he said Monday.

Assistant Director of Housing and Residence Life Kathy Jordan said she could not comment on Perry's resignation because it was a personnel matter. "We don't comment on anything publicly that has to do with an individual," she said.

However, several Everglades residents living on the seventh and eighth floors said they heard talk that Perry's resignation was allegedly drug-related.

Perry told residents at a meeting Monday night that he never took drugs with his residents or ever sold drugs.

"All these rumors you are hearing are very untrue," he said Monday night in a telephone interview with The GW Hatchet.

Sources close to the situation said Marvin Josif, a GW student, was living in Perry's room for approximately two weeks because he could not find housing. According to several sources, Josif had encountered trouble last year that may have been drug-related.

"Marvin was not selling or dealing any drugs out of my room that I was aware of," Perry said, adding that Josif did not use drugs in Perry's room.

Neither Josif nor Perry has a record with GW Security, the Office of Safety and Security said yesterday.

Josif could not be reached for comment.

Perry, a second-semester sophomore who transferred to GW last year from Drexel University in Pennsylvania, is temporarily staying in Mitchell Hall.

Jordan and Greene said it is not unusual for a sophomore to become an RA. Jordan also said RA resignations are not that uncommon and are given for a variety of reasons.

Three alternate candidates are being interviewed to fill Perry's position, Greene said yesterday, and the new RA will take over next week. Greene is acting as temporary RA in the meantime.

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Work study a hit with students

Program fights cost of college

by Steve Farber
Hatchet Staff Writer

More than 150 GW students currently are enrolled in GW's College Work Study Program with "five or six more students coming in every day," according to Tanya Woodland, the program's director.

Woodland said two major reasons the program is so popular are that "it contributes toward a student's educational cost while offering practical study and job experience."

Under the program, employers pay only 20 percent of a student's salary and the government subsidizes the remaining 80 percent. The CWSP is a federal financial aid program available only to students with financial need.

After qualifying for aid, students consult job boards in the Financial Aid Office where prospective employers apply during the summer to have their positions supplemented by the CWSP, Woodland said.

Eighty percent of the jobs are located on-campus and

wages range from \$3.90 to \$8 an hour.

"The program is beneficial to both the employer and the employee," Woodland said. "Employers obviously like the fact that they only have to pay 20 percent of a student's salary. In return, they are getting students who need jobs to finance their schooling."

There also is a surplus of jobs available as a result of employers' financial advantage under CWSP, creating a situation where students can be selective in finding a position and do not have to take the first job available, Woodland said.

A 20-hour work week limit is set under the program, with a 40-hour week permissible during vacation periods. During the course of the year, students cannot exceed a total salary figure predetermined by the Financial Aid Office.

Students have the discretion to spend their earned dollars as they wish. For some students, this is one of the few ways to earn money for books and meals.

GW lesbians, gays set for march

by Witt Pratt
Special to The GW Hatchet

"For Love and For Life, We're Not Going Back!" will be the theme for the National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights on Sunday, Oct. 11.

The march is scheduled to attract people from across the country, including Democratic presidential candidate the Rev. Jesse Jackson, film personality Whoopi Goldberg and national gay rights leader Virginia Apuzzo, who will speak at the event.

GW's two lesbian and gay organizations, the Lesbian and Gay People's Alliance and GW's Gay and Lesbian Community Service, have been busy all summer assisting in the event's preparation.

The organizations have hosted planning meetings, held fund-raisers, donated funds and volunteers, as well as graphics and advertising, to support the march.

Raul Prebisch, LGPA political affairs director, said his office is excited about the event.

"Everybody is excited to go," he said, "partly because of the sheer numbers. Some of the more militant members feel like it will help quite a bit."

Sarah Chauncey, a GW junior and co-chair of the Gay and Lesbian Community Service, said "this march will prompt greater awareness of and responsiveness

to the issues of the gay community."

She said she hopes the march will "help to continue the fight to eradicate homophobia, both on campus and nationwide."

Organization for the march has taken place at the national and local levels. Leslie Cagan, coordinator for the New York City organizing committee, reports "a tremendous amount of enthusiasm from the gay and lesbian community and tremendous support from other communities as well."

Cagan and her staff, working with a gay-owned travel agency, have booked more than 300 charter buses and trains to come to Washington on the day of the march. This does not, however, begin to account for those who have made private travel arrangements for the trip.

George Bacon, editor of Seattle Gay News and a member of the march's National Steering Committee/Pacific Northwest Region, said the "support from the community has been total," and support has come from the straight business sector as well as supportive and concerned individuals and families.

Pat Norman, one of three national co-chairs of the march, said the march is an opportunity for the lesbian and gay communities to work together.

By "agreeing to disagree," Norman said the communities will generate incredible strength for the march.

"Most people don't think of veterans as gay, of couples as gay. And people of color, the whole issue surrounding them," Norman said. "It's time for them [the non-gay community] to view us as incredibly wonderful people ... which we are."

For those interested in participating in the march, the LGPA will gather in the University quad at 8:30 a.m. on Sunday, Oct. 11. They will proceed to the Ellipse by 9 a.m.

GW organizers for the march say the rally will demand:

- Passage of the Congressional lesbian and gay rights bill.
- An end to discrimination against gay people with AIDS, ARC, HIV-positive status, or those perceived to have AIDS.
- The repeal of all laws that make sodomy between consenting adults a crime.
- A presidential order banning anti-gay discrimination by the federal government.
- Legal recognition of lesbian and gay relationships.
- Reproductive freedom, the right to control one's own body, and an end to sexist repression.
- An end to racism in this country and apartheid in South Africa.

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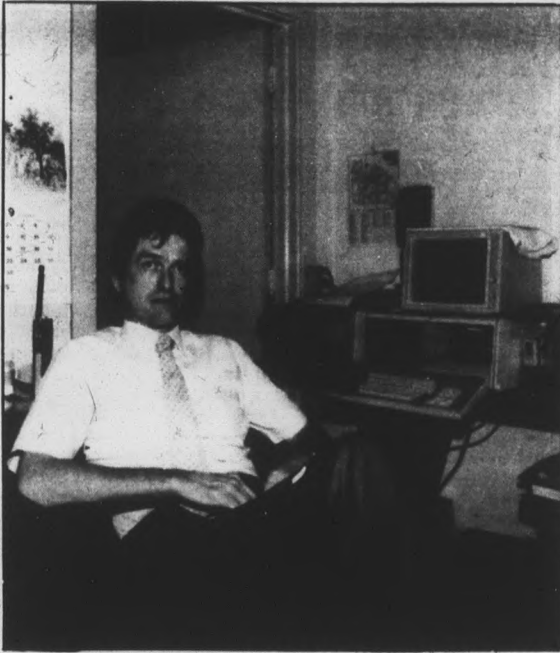


photo by Vince Feldman

INSPECTOR J.D. Harwell, on the job at Security headquarters.

Health check

Maintain your health with proper nutrients

The available information on proper nutrition is boundless. Here is a simple explanation of what you need to improve your life, performance and general well-being.

Your body needs six nutrients daily: protein, carbohydrates, fat, vitamins, minerals and water. Drink many fluids daily. They do not have to be pure water, but they should be low in sugar and devoid of caffeine. Next, investing in a good multi-vitamin and mineral supplement is also recommended.

You will never be deficient in fat, so try to cut back on it in your diet. Too much fat in your diet is simply unhealthy. Fat is a prominent contributor to the leading causes of death in this country.

As for protein, you need it to maintain a healthy body. It is the vital substance for the body to

function. There are many good sources—lean red meat, chicken, fish, eggs, dairy products such as low-fat milk, yogurt, cheese and some vegetables—and you should try to get a moderate amount at each meal.

Carbohydrates provide energy, vitality and life. It is important, however, that you distinguish the "good" (complex) ones from the "bad" (simple) ones. The complex carbohydrates can enhance your life. These would be macaroni, potatoes, rye bread, wheat bread, vegetables, fruits and milk. The simple carbohydrates—white bread, sweets, candy, sugar and most "junk food"—may leave you tired and moody.

So next time you plan a meal, concentrate on its nutritional value.

—Paul Magid, Wellness Resource Center

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Behind the scenes at GW Security

by Kevin Tucker
Asst. News Editor

A uniformed officer walking around campus is the only impression GW Security makes on most students.

It is the only impression, that is, until a student has to call one of those officers about a situation. Then they become people, at least until they have dealt with the problem and gone back to their beat.

But what happens after that?

According to GW Director of Safety and Security Curtis Goode, a written report is generated for every incident upon which his force acts, from stolen keys to assaults. The report will be generated from the officer's field interview with the victim, Goode said.

"In some cases, the officer will also initiate a search of the area [for a missing item] and, if necessary, compile a list of suspects," Goode said.

Once the report is written, it is reviewed by GW Security Captain Anthony F. RoccoGrande. He then passes it on to Goode, who reads it and hands it over to the investigators for follow-up.

Cases can be assigned to any one of three investigators on the staff, Inspector J.D. Harwell said, whose first action will usually be to make a

"courtesy call" to the complainant to verify details of the case and, if necessary, offer advice on reporting the crime to D.C. Metropolitan Police.

Harwell pointed out, however, that GW Security will normally handle "100 percent" of the investigation. "We know the internal workings of the University much better [than MPD]—we know who to talk to," he said. "There's no aspect [of the investigation] we don't have the capability of handling."

Techniques for handling investigations, Harwell said, range from the cross-checking of criminal files to the questioning or even apprehension of suspects. "We know the people who come here to steal," he said. "We know who doesn't belong at this University."

When it comes to ending an investigation, Harwell said he considers a case "open forever" unless the property is recovered or an arrest is made. "We've been known to follow a case all the way through the District Attorney's office, the trial and the appeal," he said.

Even a closed case will remain in the file for an indeterminate period of time, Harwell said, or at least until room must be made for new cases.

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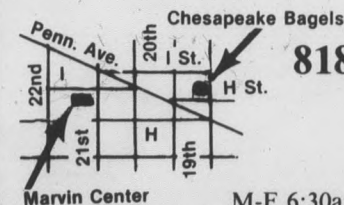
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Dept. of Education loses student liaison

(CPS)—Student Richard Munisteri resigned as the U.S. Department of Education's link to American students Sept. 4 because, he said, the staff treated him and his post with arrogance and disrespect.

Munisteri, who took the job of student liaison officer Aug. 3, cited "a number of reasons, both personal and professional," for leaving the job. "The reason I left is not because I was totally in disagreement with the staff and the way they treat the position," Munisteri, a University of Texas student, said. He said he resented being used as a "mouthpiece" and "puppet" for the department.

The federal government created the Student Liaison Office during the mid-1970s to give students and student groups a channel of communication to policymakers. Some groups—most notably the U.S. Student Association, the Washington, D.C.-based group of student politicians from around the country—have criticized the Reagan administration for "politicizing" the position.

"They want a student to be there to give the impression that there's student input into the department," Munisteri said. "But they don't want you to do anything."

"I won't lie," said Munisteri. "The job is supposed to be a channel to education officials, to give input to the department. It doesn't exist. It's BS."

"It's unfortunate Richard resigned," said USSA President Circe Pajunen. "We were looking forward to working with him."

"We feel the SLO's role is communicating policy, not making policy," department spokeswoman Victoria Tripp said.

of Munisteri's claims. "Richard is a young man with a lot of ambition. We liked him, and we're sorry to see him go. But right now, he's not ready to become the Secretary of Education."

The former state chairman of the Young Conservatives of Texas, Munisteri has "the greatest respect for Secretary [William] Bennett and his policies," but the department's mid-level bureaucrats "don't like some newcomer coming to Washington with no gray hair trying to get things done."

Past student liaison officers were free to speak and correspond to whom they wished, Munisteri said, but the department staff rifled through his calendar and computer disk to check up on him.

The staff also told him what to write in his newsletter and "edited it with a hatchet."

"I would have loved to have spent six months up there and reinvigorate the position. But there are people who have been up there for six years. Those vulture staff members would have just torn down all that I built up," Munisteri explained.

"As a conservative, I was appalled. There was no receptiveness to students by the staff," he said.

Munisteri had hoped to address campus civil rights issues, easier access for handicapped students and other concerns, but was told to "just focus on financial aid."

"Students have a lot more at stake in more issues than financial aid," Pajunen noted. "It's unfortunate that the definition of the job has been narrowed to dealing with financial aid."

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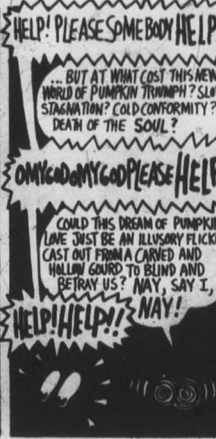
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Sports

Men's soccer battles crosstown rival Howard to OT deadlock

Reynolds, Emson score; Bargmann comes up in clutch

by Richard J. Zack
Asst. Sports Editor

The GW men's soccer team went to RFK Auxiliary Field yesterday looking to avenge last year's 4-1 loss to city rival Howard University.

Although they didn't win this year, the Colonials played to a 2-2 deadlock in overtime.

GW's scores came from co-

captains Kenny Emson and Orville Reynolds. Emson scored the game's opening goal 12:48 into the first half. Reynolds' score came on an assist from Bruce Heon with 4:52 left in the first half. Reynolds' goal was the 22nd in his GW career, which makes him third among the school's all-time leading scorers.

The goal also was his first of the

year since being moved to defense because of an ankle injury earlier in the year. "Orville has adjusted well to playing defense," said GW first-year head coach George Lidster.

Reynolds also is pleased with his new position. "I've played defense all my life and the switch was not much of a difference for me," he said. Reynolds' replacement, Bruce Heon, has drawn high praise. "Bruce is playing really well," Reynolds said.

Defensively, GW had five saves to Howard's four, but was out-shot, 16-11. GW's sophomore goalkeeper, Harry Bargmann, came up with a clutch save of a penalty shot near the end of the game to solidify the tie. "I did what I had to do," he said.

Lidster is not disappointed with the tie. "I've known Howard for a long time and they have the ability to beat anyone in the nation," he said. "We could have won on many occasions."

GW assistant coach Keith Betts echoed Lidster's sentiments. "We played pretty well," he said.

"Howard has given us problems in the past years and we played them tough this year. We can't be disappointed," Reynolds said. "I think the coach's game plan works well for us. We play more to our strengths."

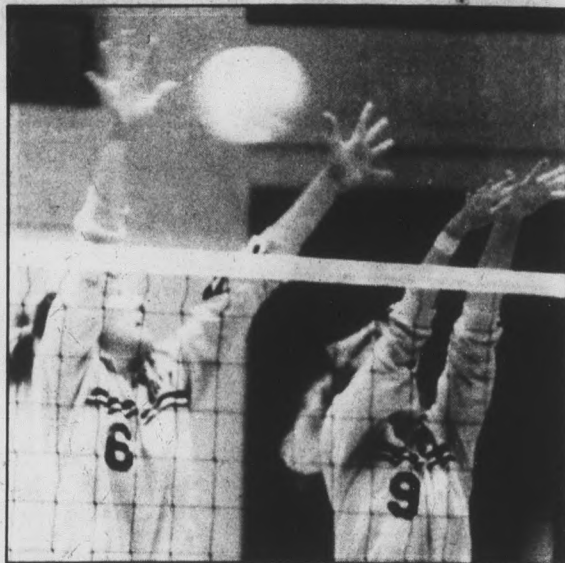
Lidster is not concerned with the three losses. "With the exception of Navy, the teams we have lost to have been nationally ranked [Old Dominion and George Mason]," he said.

"The part of the season that is most important is the Atlantic 10 [Conference]. I think we can finish in the final four of the A-10 tournament," Lidster said.

On the ball—The Colonials (2-3-2) stay at RFK to take on St. Bonaventure on Saturday at 2 p.m. in an Atlantic 10 match ... This is the first year for A-10 soccer and GW is 1-0 after defeating West Virginia, 4-0, last Saturday.



GW is one step ahead here, but Howard battled to a 2-2 tie.



Colonial blockers are not letting anything through their defense.

Volleyball trounces 'practice dummy'

by Craig W. Wilson
Hatchet Staff Writer

It was five minutes before 7 p.m., and GW's Smith Center was hosting a variety of activities. People were jogging on the track. Weightlifting "monsters" were discussing their heaving techniques. Cheerleader hopefuls were mingling around the tryouts, and GW students, basketballs in hand, stood perplexed as, probably for the first time this year, both gymnasiums were closed to basketball junkies.

No one seemed to notice that two NCAA Division I volleyball teams were preparing to duel in three minutes. Then it happened.

Loud voices came from the gym entrance, and before anyone could ask "What's going on here?" a boisterous group of GW students burst into the buff-and-blue arena and proceeded to cheer the Colonial Women to a 56-minute romp over Loyola College, 15-2, 15-4, 15-6 Tuesday night.

Loyola proved to be nothing more than a practice dummy for GW. "We did a decent job of preparing ourselves for league play," said Cindy LaRock, who led GW with 11 digs.

Carrie Davis and Cheryl Farley,

GW's consistent duo, led the team once again. Davis, a 5-8 sophomore hitter, scored eight kills. Farley, a 5-11 junior hitter, put her name in the GW record book with a kill ratio of nine-to-12 for a .750 percentage. As a team, GW registered 36 kills and hit .367, a major improvement from the season average of .190. Heather Mead, a 5-8 freshman, joined the fun with 24 assists.

"Our consistency level was satisfactory, but we need to decrease our errors for the Atlantic 10 [Conference] games," GW's Ingrid Wicker, a 5-9 junior, said.

GW head coach Cindy Laughlin voiced similar opinions but said she felt good about the game. "I was, of course, satisfied with the win, and the scores show we played a solid game ... We do, however, need to work on our concentration," she said. "This is where we need work ... our individual concentration on the ball."

Netnotes—GW opens league play Friday at defending Atlantic 10 champion Penn State ... Over the weekend, GW will face University of North Carolina, Central Michigan and A-10 foe, St. Bonaventure.

GW goalie cops A-10 honor

Harry Bargmann, goalkeeper for the GW men's soccer team, has been named Atlantic 10 Conference Player of the Week by virtue of his 4-0 shutout of West Virginia last Saturday.

Bargmann, a sophomore, is in his first season as the Colonials' starting goalkeeper.

"I was surprised about being chosen," he said.

Despite his inexperience, GW first-year head coach George Lidster has confidence in

Bargmann. "He's really become a leader despite his inexperience," Lidster said.

Further praise came from senior co-captain Orville Reynolds. "He plays like a veteran out there," he said.

Bargmann played in only four games last season. "He [Bargmann] had a shaky pre-season, but has been one of the bright spots this season," Lidster said.

—Richard J. Zack

Women's tennis nets Eagles, 7-2

by Doug Most
Sports Editor

The best combination of players a coach could hope for would be to have a blend of eager youth and experience.

This blend is exactly what third-year GW women's tennis coach Kim Davenport is working with, and judging by yesterday's 7-2 romp at Hains Point over crosstown rival American University, she may have the perfect ingredients for a champion.

"I feel we have started to turn our season around and play a lot better," Davenport said. "This is the first sign of showing a strong winning tradition."

GW freshman Pam Harrison lost, 2-6, 6-3, 2-6, at the number one singles position, but senior Sophie Castro knotted the score at one victory

apiece, winning, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Another freshman, Denine Silvestri lost, 6-3, 6-3, but senior Robyn Slater evened things again with a 6-1, 7-5 win.

Junior Amy Greer won her first-ever collegiate match, 7-5, 6-2 and senior Jodi Rosengarden followed with a 6-0, 6-2 massacre.

The doubles combinations of Harrison-Silvestri, Castro-Greer and Slater-Rosengarden defeated their Eagle counterparts and helped even GW's record to 2-2.

"The whole team played really great," Davenport said. "It's just a pleasure to have these girls on the team. I am very pleased with everyone's performance."

Crosscourt volleys—The team leaves today at 12 p.m. for the Eastern Collegiate in Trenton, N.J. ... Two singles players and two doubles teams will make the trip, according to Davenport.